RIP140	V0.4070	<u> </u>
RIP140	X84373	nuclear receptor or nuclear
	1 20010	receptor transcriptional coupling
TRIP1	L38810	nuclear receptor or nuclear
TIF2		receptor transcriptional coupling
111 2	X97674	The state of the s
		receptor transcriptional coupling nuclear receptor or nuclear
Smad3	AB004924	nuclear receptor or nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling
efp	D21205	nuclear receptor or nuclear
		receptor transcriptional coupling
lactoferrin	X53961	nuclear receptor or nuclear
		receptor transcriptional coupling
		nuclear receptor or nuclear
progesteron receptor	M15716	receptor transcriptional coupling
		nuclear receptor or nuclear
cathepsin G	J04990	receptor transcriptional coupling
		nuclear receptor or nuclear
pS2 protein	X52003	receptor transcriptional coupling
		nuclear receptor or nuclear
prolactin	E02152	receptor transcriptional coupling
ARA70	L49399	nuclear receptor or nuclear
ARA70		receptor transcriptional coupling
	J03258	nuclear receptor or nuclear
vitamin D receptor		receptor transcriptional coupling
p38	L35253	kinase-type signal transduction
p38 gamma	U66243	kinase-type signal transduction
JNK1	L26318	kinase-type signal transduction
INU/O	U09759	kinase-type signal transduction
JNK2		
JNK3	AA992006	kinase-type signal transduction
ERK1		kinase-type signal transduction
LIMA	M76585	kinase-type signal transduction
BMKa,b,g	U29725-	kinase-type signal transduction
	U29727	
DAX1	U31929	gonad differentiation
SOX9	Z46629	gonad differentiation

WT1	X51630	gonad differentiation
SRY	L10101	gonad differentiation
Ad4BP/SF-1	D84206-	gonad differentiation
	D84209	
EMX2	X68880	gonad differentiation
c-Fos	K00650/	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
	M16287	
с-Мус	J00120/	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
	K01908	
Bcl-2	M13994-	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
	M13995	
Bax a,b,g	L22473-	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
	L22475	
Bax d	U19599	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
Bcl-x	U72398	oncogenes & tumor suppressors
NGF receptor	M14764	receptor-type kinase
FGF receptor	M34641	receptor-type kinase
VEGF receptor	AF016050	receptor-type kinase
PDGF receptor	M21616	receptor-type kinase
CSF1 receptor	M33208-	receptor-type kinase
	M33210	
EGF receptor	M29366	receptor-type kinase
insulin receptor	M10051	receptor-type kinase

The genes that are potentially influenced by endocrine disruptors are further exemplified by the gene

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for estrogen receptor, which is known to bind diethylstilbestrol, bisphenol-A, 17 β -estradiol and the like, as well as genes involved in the signal transduction pathway for the estrogen receptor.

A gene that is influenced by an endocrine disruptor can be detected as follows.

As used herein, a DNA array refers to a support onto which a gene or a DNA fragment derived from the gene is immobilized and includes, for example, a so-called DNA Any supports which can be used for hybridization may be used. A slide glass, a silicone chip, a nitrocellulose or nylon membrane or the like is usually used. For example, the gene or a DNA fragment thereof to be immobilized onto the support can be prepared as follows. A primer pair for PCR amplification which is optimal for the method of the present invention can be prepared based on a base sequence identified by a GenBank accession no. assigned to a gene to be immobilized or the product of the gene using a primer analysis/construction software such OligoTM as Primer Analysis Software (Takara Shuzo). A PCR-amplified fragment of interest can be obtained by using the primer pair and a genomic DNA, a genomic DNA library or a cDNA library as a template according to a standard protocol attached to a commercially available PCR kit. The resulting DNA fragment can be purified using, for example, Microcon-100 (Takara